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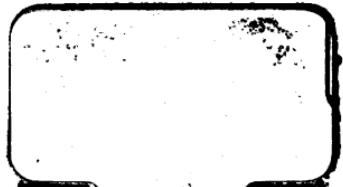
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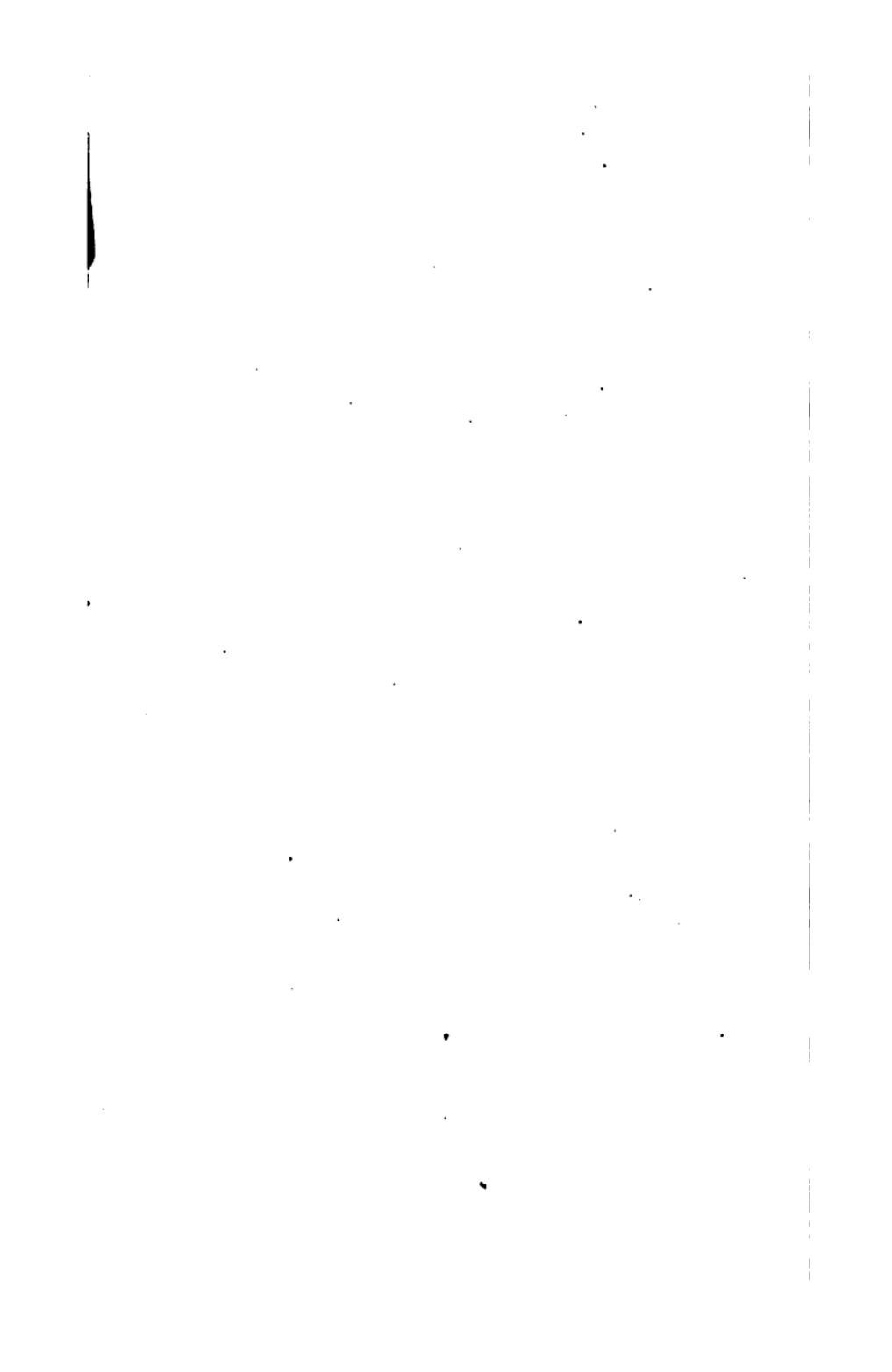
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THE
SPELLING AND DICTATION
LESSON-BOOK;

OR,
AN EASY WAY OF LEARNING TO SPELL WELL,
WITH EXAMPLES OF
DIFFERENT WAYS OF TEACHING THIS ART:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
A COLLECTION OF ANECDOTES, NARRATIVES, AND AMUSING
SCRAPS ADAPTED TO WRITING FROM MEMORY;
AND
A LARGE NUMBER OF DISCOVERIES, INVENTIONS, AND HISTORICAL
FACTS, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY FOR HEADLINES
IN COPY-BOOKS.

BY JACOB LOWRES,
CERTIFIED MASTER;

AUTHOR OF
“A SYSTEM OF ENGLISH PARSING AND DERIVATION,”
“EUCLID FOR BEGINNERS,” ETC.

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P R E F A C E.

THE principal design of this little work is to assist pupils in the attainment of the Art of Spelling in an easy and, pleasant manner ; and also to suggest to teachers various ways in which this important subject can be taught efficiently.

As correct spelling is generally allowed to be of the greatest importance in all manner of writing and correspondence, it is therefore presumed that every attempt to facilitate the progress of youth in that art, will meet with a favourable reception from those engaged in tuition.

The practice of writing from dictation is dwelt upon very largely ; for this exercise, when properly conducted, combines more advantage to the learner in one operation than any other school exercise. While it furnishes a lesson in writing and spelling, it may also be so arranged as to form a useful exercise in punctuation, reading, and the use of capital letters.

The orthographical transpositions will be new exercises to many teachers, and will suggest others of a similar kind, which will be useful to them in the school-room. The first and second examples will suit the younger classes ; the third and fourth the more advanced pupils.

Such a large collection of inventions, discoveries, and historical facts will be useful to Pupil Teachers and others preparing for examination, as well as being suitable for head-lines in copy-books.

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THE

SPELLING AND DICTATION LESSON-BOOK.

INTRODUCTION.

VOWELS AND CONSONANTS.

CORRECT spelling is the art of forming words by their proper letters.

In the English Alphabet there are twenty-six letters; which are divided into vowels and consonants.

The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*. All the remaining letters are consonants.

When *w* and *y* begin a word or syllable, they are consonants; but at the end or middle of a word or syllable they are vowels.

EXAMPLES.

In the word 'house' there are three vowels; namely, *o, u, e*.

In the word 'Europe' there are four vowels; namely, *e, u, o, e*.

In the words 'wonder' and 'yonder,' the *w* and *y* are consonants, because they begin words.

In the words 'cow' and 'toy,' the *w* and *y* are vowels, because they end words.

Exercises for Pupils.

How many vowels in 'young?' Is the *y* in 'crying' a vowel or consonant?

How many vowels in 'Mary?' Name the consonants in 'way-
wardly.'

Show the consonants in 'win-
dow.'

Show the consonants in 'yellow.' Name the vowels in 'beauti-
fully.'

Is the *w* in 'forward' a vowel or consonant?

CAPITAL LETTERS.

In writing words, two sorts of letters are used; namely Capitals, as A, B, C, D, and small letters; as, a, b, c, d.

Words should begin with capitals in the following situations: —

The first word of a book, chapter, letter, or any writing.

The first word after a period or full stop.

The first word of every line in poetry.

The first word of every quotation in a direct form.

The pronoun I and the interjection O.

The names of the Supreme Being.

The names of days, months, and festivals.

All proper names, and adjectives derived from them.

Very important words; as the Reformation, the Deluge.

EXAMPLE.

Errors in capitals.

there are many Kinds of Eagles; but That called the Golden Eagle is the Largest. he is found in the Deserts of arabia, and the northern Parts of asia and europe.

The errors corrected.

There are many kinds of eagles; but that called the golden eagle is the largest. He is found in the deserts of Arabia, and the northern parts of Asia and Europe.

Exercises.

(Correct the Errors in the use of Capitals in the following.)

in new zealand the Spring commences in the middle of angust; Summer in december; Autumn in march; and Winter in july. this interesting Country contains 95,000 square miles.

not in the Gift the Value lies,

the giver's Motive most We prize.

o my Friend i intreat thee, to remember the maxim, "delay not till to-morrow, what can be done to-day."

martha Believed and told Our lord,
he could Raise laz'rus By his word.

RULES FOR SPELLING.

Rule I.

Words of one syllable ending in *l*, have the *l* doubled after one vowel; but the *l* is left single after two vowels.*

EXAMPLES.

One vowel.		Two vowels.	
ball	bell	bail	deal
call	cell	fail	feel
fall	fell	hail	heal
tall	tell	tail	steal
wall	well	wail	veal

Exercises on the Rule for Dictation.

[NOTE.—The pupils should commit the rules and exceptions to memory, and be able to give examples; afterwards let them write the following sentences, which should be dictated to them by the teacher or monitor. Each sentence contains several words bearing on the rule, and the writing of them will test the pupil's knowledge and greatly assist in fixing the rule on the mind.]

If all be well the ship will sail on Monday next without fail.

They tell me that a pail of milk will sell for a crown at the city jail.

Tell me can you write as well with a steel pen as with a quill pen.

He was sent to a school, which stands near a pool, that he may learn to spell well.

Will you come to the mill, on the side of the hill, there we shall see the wheel turn round.

To till the soil, or turn the mill,
We still must toil with all our skill.

* Except a few words beginning with *qu* which have the *l* doubled after two vowels, as quill, quell; but the *l* is single after three vowels, as quail.

Rule II.

Words of one syllable ending in *f*, have the *f* doubled after one vowel; but the *f* is left single after two vowels.*

EXAMPLES.

One vowel.		Two vowels.	
chaff	puff	brief	hoof
graff	ruff	chief	proof
staff	snuff	grief	roof
stiff	stuff	thief	beef
off	buff	sheaf	loaf
scoff	muff	lief	leaf

[NOTE.—*f* is always single after a consonant; as, calf, scarf.]

Exercises on the Rule for Dictation.

A small puff of wind blew the lady's muff over the roof of the house.

Old age and grief act upon us like a thief; they steal our strength, and make us fade as a leaf.

The leather called buff, is the kind of stuff, of which soldiers' belts and pouches are made.

Give some proof for stating that the chief staff of life is beef; but be very brief.

That little dwarf with a blue scarf says that half a loaf is better than no bread.

That young gentleman which gave you the snuff walks as stiff as a staff.

It is not easy to catch an old bird in chaff, or in a sheaf of oats.

The old man's deeds you must put off.

Abstain from lies, and cease to scoff.

* Exceptions to the rule are:—If, of, quaff.

Rule III.

Words of one syllable ending in *s*, have the *s* doubled after one vowel; but the *s* is left single after two vowels.*

EXAMPLES.

brass	bless	bees	dies
grass	dress	flees	flies
glass	press	glees	lies
lass	less	sees	pies
pass	stress	trees	ties
mass	mess	knees	cries

Exercises on the Rule.

Seas were made before trees, and knees were made before elbows: can you explain this?

My little lass, I'll let you pass; but you must not run on the grass.

The bees are busy building their cells, though no person sees them at work.

Chance never built the least cottage, much less the world.

Brass is a mixture of copper and zinc; but glass is made of sand, flints, and salts.

Green is the most refreshing colour to the eye; and it is the common dress of nature.

The game of Chess was invented in the early part of the seventh century.

Do not place much stress upon dreams, my child.

She cannot dress, without a glass,

So you may guess, what kind of lass.

* Exceptions:— as, has, gas, was, yes, is, his, this, thus, us, guess.

Rule IV.

Words ending in any other consonant than *l*, *f*, or *s*, never have that consonant doubled.*

EXAMPLES.

ear	cap	laid	leap
tar	trap	maid	peak
war	snap	said	weak
fat	den	bread	cream
hat	hen	tread	dream
mat	men	lead	stream

Exercises on the Rule.

Straws swim upon the top ; but pearls lie at the bottom.

Hope and sound sleep are two of the greatest comforts of life.

Be not idle I intreat, for if you don't work you must not eat.

If you add one egg to nineteen eggs, they will make twenty, if I err not.

All circles, either great or small, are divided into three hundred and sixty degrees.

He that cannot live well to-day, will be less qualified to live well to-morrow.

Hot cross bunn are sold in most bakers' shops on Good Friday.

Be always clean, but seldom fine,
Let decent neatness round you shine.

* Exceptions to this rule are : — add, ebb, egg, err, inn, odd, bunn, burr, butt, buzz, purr.

Rule V

Words ending in silent *e*, lose the *e*, when a syllable beginning with a vowel is added * ; but words ending in double *e* retain both.

EXAMPLES.

love	loving	force	forcible
fire	firing	sense	sensible
drone	dronish	see	seeing
slave	slavish	flee	fleeing
blame	blamable	decree	decreeing
cure	curable	agree	agreeable

Exercises on the Rule.

The doctor says he can cure me, if my disease is curable.

I cannot employ such a knave, seeing that he uses such knavish tricks.

Put away your slavish fears, for I shall never be a master to a slave.

John was a boy of much sense ; his sister was a sensible girl, but his brother was a senseless lad.

The shoeing of horses is a dangerous employment ; but the making of gunpowder is more so.

Every part of matter swarms with living beings.

One part of the army was firing, while the other part was fleeing away.

“ The earliest risers oft we find,
The longest livers of mankind.”

* Exceptions : — dyeing, singeing, and words ending in *oe*, as shoeing. Also words ending in *ce*, or *ge* retain the *e* before *ous* and *able*, to preserve the proper pronunciation ; as peaceable, changeable, courageous.

Rule VI.

Words ending in silent *e*, do not lose the *e*, when a syllable is added beginning with a consonant.*

EXAMPLES.

pale	paleness	tame	tamely
white	whiteness	close	closely
base	baseness	hope	hopeful
guile	guileless	peace	peaceful
cease	ceaseless	manage	management
care	careless	improve	improvement

Exercises on the Rule.

If you lodge in that lodging house, the lodgment of your money will be unsafe.

Strive to improve while you are young, for youth is the season for improvement.

The paleness of his face, makes me think that his case is hopeless.

What an awful day will the day of judgment be, when the living and the lifeless shall appear.

Bad management shows either want of skill or carelessness.

Idleness leads to many bad actions, and frequently to an untimely end.

The society of ladies is a school of politeness.

Though idleness has many friends,
Yet none of them her cause defends.

* Exceptions: — *duly, truly, wholly, only, awful, judgment, acknowledgment, abridgment, argument, lodgment.*

Rule VII.

Words of one syllable ending in a single consonant, with a single vowel before it, double that consonant when a syllable is added beginning with a vowel.*

EXAMPLES.

big	bigger	beg	beggar
fat	fatten	rob	robber
glad	gladden	red	redder
hot	hotter	sad	sadden
thin	thinner	ship	shipping
win	winner	sin	sinning

Exercises on the Rule.

He is a bigger beggar than the other ; but not so great a robber or a sinner.

The first looked red ; the second, redder ; but the third was the reddest of all.

A full purse gladdens ; but an empty pocket saddens.

He shipped off forty barrels of herrings to a seller of fish in Liverpool.

Abel was a keeper of sheep ; but Cain was a tiller of the ground.

That horse is an excellent trotter, and is likely to be the winner of the approaching races.

Jane spends her time in knitting and netting.

See the winner, onward running,

Crowds get thinner ; shouts are stunning.

* Exceptions : — In words ending in *x*, the *x* is not doubled, though a syllable be added beginning with a vowel ; as *tax*, *taxed*.

Rule VIII.

Words of one syllable ending in a single consonant, with two vowels before it, do not double the consonant when a syllable is added.*

EXAMPLES.

deal	dealer	gain	gaining
feel	feeler	maid	maiden
steam	steamer	teach	teaching
speak	speaker	paint	painting
preach	preacher	sleep	sleeping
troop	trooper	rain	raining

Exercises on the Rule.

As the steamer sailed down the river, the sailors were coiling the ropes.

What folly must be in your foolish head to think that a painter could paint while sleeping.

The use of recreation is to strengthen labour and sweeten rest.

Fearing to die is one of the strongest passions implanted in human nature.

The breast which is never pained, can never be pleased.

It is hard to be toiling from morning till night, without gaining anything by it.

I was speaking to the foreman, and he says I must pay a dollar for my footing.

Be true and just in all your dealing,
No malice bear, and keep from stealing.

* Exceptions: — The *l* in *wool* is doubled before *en* and *ly*; as, *woollen*, *woolly*.

Rule IX.

Words of more than one syllable ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, and having the accent on the last syllable, double that consonant when a syllable is added beginning with a vowel.*

EXAMPLES.

acquit	acquitted	annul	annulled
abet	abettor	compel	compelled
begin	beginner	rebel	rebelled
commit	committed	refer	referred
permit	permitted	distil	distilling
remit	remittd	fulfil	fulfilling

Exercises on the Rule.

He referred me to you, as the best reference he had got on his list.

Whoever is capable of forgetting a benefit, is an enemy to society.

He remitted me an order for the amount; but I was not permitted to draw it.

We travelled together for many months, and worshipped at the same altar.

Every beginning is weak; therefore do not contemn the day of small things.

The wicked are entrapped in their own nets.

The old distiller was acquitted;

But dusty miller is committed.

* Note.— Several words having the accent on the first syllable, also double the final consonant when a syllable is added, particularly words ending in *l* and *p*; as *travel*, *traveller*; *worship*, *worshipped*.

Rule X.

Words of more than one syllable never end in double *l**.

EXAMPLES.

bashful	canal	animal
faithful	dispel	capital
joyful	extol	cathedral
manful	fulfil	daffodil
playful	instil	eternal
regal	excel	mineral
skilful	repel	parasol

Exercises on the Rule.

I wish you would instil into his mind some useful knowledge, till I return.

One end of a magnet will repel the needle; the other end will attract it.

Please to tell the master, that I cannot fulfil my duty to day, as I feel very unwell.

Will you allow me to say, you are making a wilful mistake?

Be careful of what you say in writing, for you cannot recall a letter after it is posted or delivered.

He was hopeful in youth, faithful in life, and joyful in death.

Be not hurtful to others in your playful hours.

If you in science would excel,

Take pains to understand things well.

* Exceptions:—befall, befell, recall, farewell, unwell, and a few others, are generally written with double *l*.

Rule XI.

Words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, change the *y* into *i* when a syllable is added ; but the *y* is not changed when preceded by a vowel.*

EXAMPLES.

cry	cries	boy	boyish
fly	flies	coy	coyly
happy	happiness	joy	joyful
holy	holiness	buy	buyer
glory	glorious	pray	prayed
envy	envious	stray	strayed

Exercises on the Rule.

I cry, thou criest, she cries, we cried, they are crying, he is a crier.

He is a playful lad, and often cries out, "Here are the goods, who are the buyers?"

It is time to put away your boyish tricks, and learn manliness and manly habits.

Did you never see flies flying about the room in hot weather ?

Holiness is the road to happiness ; but lying lips and envious feelings lead to misery.

A joyful life with comforts fill,

A glorious death is better still.

* Exceptions :— The *y* is retained when followed by *ing* or *ish*, that *i* may not be doubled ; as, cry, crying ; baby, babyish. The *y* is also retained in dry, sly, shy, before *ly* or *ness* ; as, dryly, dryness, slyly, &c.

Ty is changed into *te* when *ous* is added ; as, plenty, plenteous.

Rule XII.

Words ending in double *l*, generally omit one *l* before *ness*, *less*, *ly*, *ful*; but words ending in any other double consonant, retain that letter double, before these terminations.*

EXAMPLES.

chill	chilness	bliss	blissful
dull	dulness	glass	glassful
skill	skilness	odd	oddly
full	fully	harmless	harmlessly
small	smally	stiff	stiffness
will	wilful	careless	carelessness

Exercises on the Rule.

A chilness came over his body; but a skilful doctor gave him a glassful of peppermint which removed it.

He appears very dull, but perhaps it is owing to the dulness of the day.

I am fully convinced that it was done through carelessness.

How oddly it sounds to hear him speak so very stiffly against it.

Let there be perfect stillness in the house, during the lady's illness.

Will you allow me to inform you, that I did not do it wilfully.

Bliss and skill are two nouns; but blissful and skilful are two adjectives.

A wilful waste brings woful need;
From carelessness, great ills proceed.

* Exceptions:—illness, shrillness, stillness, smallness, tallness.

ADDITIONAL RULES AND REMARKS,
WHICH ARE OF FREQUENT USE IN SPELLING.

Q must always be followed by two vowels, the first of which is *u*; as, quench, quake.

K ought not to follow *c* at the end of words of more than one syllable; as, music, not musick.

The letters *i*, *j*, *k*, *q*, *v*, *w*, *x*, *z*, are never doubled, nor the letter *a*, except in some proper names; as Isaac.

In words beginning with *gn* or *kn*, the *g* and *k* are silent; as, gnat, knew; which are sounded as nat, new.

W is always silent before *r*; as, wrap, wrong; which are sounded as rap, rong.

The diphthongs *ea*, *ei*, *ie*, generally take the sound of *ee*; as, steal, grieve, conceit.

In words containing the diphthongs *ei*, or *ie*, the *i* generally comes first after *l*; but the *e* first after *c*; as, believe, receive.

B is never sounded at the end of a word, when it follows *m*; as, dumb, thumb.

Words of one syllable ending in double *l*, when compounded, retain but one *l* each; as fulfil, from *full* and *fill*: to this rule, however, there are many exceptions.

Words ending in *er*, retain the *e* before the *r* when a syllable is added; as, reference, from refer. Except hindrance from hinder, remembrance from remember, monstrous from monster, disastrous from disaster.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES.

A man full of skill is called a skilful man.

We believed he receives relief from the relieving officer, and we are not deceived in our belief ; at least I conceive so.

That noble critic can speak logic, teach music, can trick by magic, and mix physic, for the sick and public.

Too much rest benumbs the mind,
Too much strife distracts mankind ;
Too much negligence is sloth ;
Too much zeal is folly's growth ;
Too much love our peace annoys ;
Too much physic life destroys ;
Too much wealth like weight oppresses ;
Too much fame with care distresses.

Paul is painted with a sword ; Peter, with keys ; Andrew, with a cross ; James the Greater, with a pilgrim's staff and a gourd bottle ; James the Less, with a fuller's pole ; John, with a cup and winged serpent ; Bartholomew, with a knife ; Philip, with a long staff or cross ; Thomas, with a lance ; Matthew, with a hatchet ; Matthias, with a battle-axe ; Simon, with a saw ; and Jude, with a club.

A good economist guides all things for the best ;
In prudence she excels ; is thrifty where she dwells.
With skill she will contrive, that every thing may
thrive ;

Increasing still the gains, the family well maintains.
She knows the way to have, is carefully to save.
Abroad she is no ranger, to wasting she's a stranger.
Her sharp and piercing eyes, what's in disorder
spies ;
And quickly takes delight, to set it all to right.

WORDS OF SIMILAR SOUND,
BUT DIFFERING IN SPELLING AND SENSE.

LESSON I.

Abel, <i>a man's name.</i>	Aloud, <i>with a noise.</i>
Able, <i>powerful.</i>	Allow'd, <i>granted.</i>
Acts, <i>deeds.</i>	Altar, <i>for sacrifice.</i>
Axe, <i>a tool for chopping.</i>	Alter, <i>to change.</i>
Adds, <i>joins together.</i>	Ant, <i>an insect.</i>
Adze, <i>a cooper's axe.</i>	Aunt, <i>a relation.</i>
Ail, <i>to be ill.</i>	Aught, <i>any thing.</i>
Ale, <i>malt liquor.</i>	Ought, <i>what one should do.</i>
Air, <i>what we breathe.</i>	Ark, <i>a chest or vessel.</i>
Heir, <i>the eldest son.</i>	Arc, <i>part of a circle.</i>
All, <i>the whole.</i>	Ate, <i>did eat.</i>
Awl, <i>a sharp tool.</i>	Eight, <i>twice four.</i>

Sentences for Dictation.

- Are you able to read about Cain and Abel?
- If you have aught against your neighbour you ought to forgive him, and alter your mind before you go to the altar.
- In Scripture we read of Noah's ark, the ark of bulrushes, and the ark of the covenant; but there is no mention of the arc of a circle.
- Is it possible that he ate seven or eight strawberries in a bite? it is a wonder he was not choked.
- The cobbler sold all his leather, and almost every awl he had to pay his rent.
- Tell your aunt she ought to learn a lesson from the little ant.
- Each scholar is allow'd to read a verse aloud.

LESSON II.

Bail, <i>a surety.</i>	Be, <i>to exist.</i>
Bale, <i>a pack of goods.</i>	Bee, <i>an insect.</i>
Ball, <i>a round thing.</i>	Beer, <i>malt liquor.</i>
Bawl, <i>to cry aloud.</i>	Bier, <i>a frame for the dead.</i>
Bait, <i>a lure for fishes.</i>	Beach, <i>the sea-shore.</i>
Bate, <i>to lessen.</i>	Beech, <i>a tree.</i>
Bald, <i>without hair.</i>	Beau, <i>a fop.</i>
Bawl'd, <i>cried out.</i>	Bow, <i>for shooting arrows.</i>
Bare, <i>naked.</i>	Berry, <i>a fruit.</i>
Bear, <i>a beast, or to carry.</i>	Bury, <i>to inter.</i>
Base, <i>mean.</i>	Bell, <i>a sounding vessel.</i>
Bass, <i>a part of music.</i>	Belle, <i>a gay young lady.</i>

Sentences for Dictation.

That bald old man, who helped to carry the bier to the grave-yard, bawl'd out for a pint of beer.

The doctor will go bail that I shall pay for the bale of goods before Easter next.

I cannot bear to see a man riding on the bare back of a horse or bear, without any kind of saddle.

Can it be a little bee that made this comb of honey?

What a base thing it is to have music without bass.

That gay young belle with the bow of ribbons in her bonnet has a belman for her beau.

You might as well bury me alive, as to take me where I cannot get either food or berry to eat.

The soldier was wounded by a cannon ball, which caused him to cry and bawl.

LESSON III.

Blue, *a colour..*
Blew, *did blow.*

Bore, *to make a hole.*
Boar, *the male swine.*

Bough, *a branch.*
Bow, *to bend.*

Board, *a thin plank.*
Bored, *did bore.*

Boy, *a lad.*
Buoy, *a water mark.*

Bread, *food from corn.*
Bred, *brought up.*

Britain, *a country.*
Briton, *a native of Britain.*

Brute, *a beast.*
Bruit, *a report.*

Bruise, *a hurt.*
Brews, *doth brew.*

Burrow, *rabbit holes.*
Borough, *a corporate town.*

But, *except.*
Butt, *a cask.*

By, *near.*
Buy, *to purchase.*

Sentences for Dictation.

Not a single Briton in Great Britain, whether in city or borough, could fetch that rabbit out of her burrow.

That impudent boy blew some blue paint in my face ; but I shall cast him on the buoy of the river.

He bored a large hole through a thick board, but the butt of wine would not fit in it.

He was bred in the city, and sold cheap bread to the passers by who wished to buy it.

Why do you bend and bow like the bough of a tree ?

The wild boar can bore a hole in the ground with his tusk or snout.

Why do you bruise the foot of him who brews good beer for your dinner ?

He asked me to buy a butt of wine, but I would not.

LESSON IV.

Call, <i>to name, to ask.</i>	Cellar, <i>a vault.</i>
Caul, <i>a part of a cap.</i>	Seller, <i>one who sells.</i>
Cannon, <i>a great gun.</i>	Cession, <i>giving up.</i>
Canon, <i>a church law.</i>	Session, <i>a sitting.</i>
Cain, <i>a man's name.</i>	Ceiling, <i>of a room.</i>
Cane, <i>a reed.</i>	Sealing, <i>of a letter.</i>
Canvas, <i>coarse cloth.</i>	Chews, <i>grinds with the teeth.</i>
Canvass, <i>to sue for honour.</i>	Choose, <i>to select.</i> [teeth.
Cell, <i>a cave.</i>	Cheque, <i>an order for payment.</i>
Sell, <i>to dispose of.</i>	Check, <i>to restrain.</i> [money.
Cent, <i>a hundred.</i>	Cite, <i>to summon.</i>
Scent, <i>a smell.</i>	Sight, <i>seeing.</i>
Sent, <i>did send.</i>	Site, <i>situation.</i>

Sentences for Dictation.

We call the high part of a woman's cap the *caul*.
 Tell Cain that if he does not behave better, he must get a little of the *cane*.

Great guns and cannons were first used at the battle of Cressy, but canons of the church were in use long before.

Will you sell me that old *cell*? it would make a kind of cellar for a bookseller.

That old man who has lost his sight will *cite* you to appear before the magistrate, if you build on the *site* of his ruined barn.

What the doctor sent me has a beautiful *scent*, but it is five per cent. dearer than the other.

Never choose for a husband a person that *chews tobacco*.

LESSON V.

Cinque, <i>five.</i>	Coarse, <i>not fine.</i>
Sink, <i>to go down.</i>	Course, <i>race, career.</i>
Collar, <i>for the neck.</i>	Concert, <i>music in parts.</i>
Choler, <i>anger.</i>	Consort, <i>a companion.</i>
Claws, <i>birds' talons.</i>	Crews, <i>ships' companies.</i>
Clause, <i>part of a sentence.</i>	Cruise, <i>to sail up and down.</i>
Climb, <i>to mount up.</i>	Creak, <i>to make a noise.</i>
Clime, <i>a climate.</i>	Creek, <i>a small bay.</i>
Close, <i>to shut up.</i>	Cygnet, <i>a young swan.</i>
• Clothes, <i>garments.</i>	Signet, <i>a seal.</i>
Core, <i>inner part of fruit.</i>	Cymbal, <i>a musical instru-</i>
Corps, <i>a body of soldiers.</i>	Symbol, <i>a sign. [ment.</i>

Sentences for Dictation.

With fury and choler, he caught him by the collar.

The crews of some Spanish ships, wish to cruise about the coast.

He used to supply clothes to a corps of soldiers, but he must now close his shop, which frets him to the core.

I never heard such coarse language in the course of my life.

The eagle's claws stuck so fast in his throat, that he could not finish the last clause of the sentence.

It is not easy to climb a high hill, particularly in a hot clime.

As we sailed up the creek, the vessel began to creak.

Playing upon the harp or cymbal, is a symbol of merriment.

LESSON VI.

Dam, <i>a lamb's mother</i> ; <i>a</i>	Done, <i>performed</i> .
Damn, <i>to condemn</i> . [<i>bank</i> .]	Dun, <i>a colour</i> .
Deer, <i>an animal</i> .	Doe, <i>a female deer</i> .
Dear, <i>costly</i> .	Dough, <i>paste</i> .
Demean, <i>to behave</i> . [<i>ance</i> .]	Draft, <i>a bill</i> .
Demesne, <i>land by inheritance</i> .	Draught, <i>a drink</i> .
Dependence, <i>trust</i> . [<i>vants</i> .]	Due, <i>owing</i> .
Dependants, <i>waiters, ser-</i>	Dew, <i>moisture</i> .
Die, <i>to expire</i> .	Dram, <i>a quantity of spirits</i> .
Dye, <i>colour</i> .	Drachm, <i>a Roman coin</i> .
Dire, <i>dreadful</i> .	Dust, <i>dried earth, ashes</i> .
Dyer, <i>a stainer of cloth</i> .	Dost, <i>part of the verb "do."</i>

Sentences for Dictation.

Do not place too much dependence on your dependants, lest they may betray you afterwards.

This painting was done by William Dunn, who lives at the sign of the Dun Cow.

That gentleman bought two young deer, for ten pounds, which I consider too dear.

If the dyer will not dye this piece of cloth red, tell him this dire news, that to-morrow he must die.

Will you give me a draught of ale for a draft on the bank?

The baker's beautiful doeskin trousers is all covered with dough.

No man can say that sunshine, rain, or dew, is due to him for his services.

LESSON VII.

<i>Ewe, the female sheep.</i>	<i>Fain, willingly.</i>
<i>Yew, a tree.</i>	<i>Feign, to dissemble.</i>
<i>You, yourself.</i>	<i>Fane, a temple.</i>
<i>Ewer, a small vessel.</i>	<i>Flew, did fly.</i>
<i>Your, belonging to you.</i>	<i>Flue, part of a chimney.</i>
<i>Eye, the organ of sight.</i>	<i>Forth, onward, forward.</i>
<i>I, myself.</i>	<i>Fourth, in number.</i>
<i>Faint, to swoon.</i>	<i>Foul, unclean.</i>
<i>Feint, a pretence.</i>	<i>Fowl, a bird.</i>
<i>Fair, handsome, just.</i>	<i>Flour, ground corn.</i>
<i>Fare, diet, hire.</i>	<i>Flower, a blossom.</i>
<i>Feet, under part of the</i>	<i>Frays, quarrels.</i>
<i>Feat, a great deed. [body.]</i>	<i>Phrase, form of speech.</i>

Sentences for Dictation.

If you cut down that yew tree, what will shelter my ewe sheep?

Will you lend me your little ewer, I want it to fetch water to wash my eye?

That was a foul place to keep such a handsome fowl as this peacock.

Every fourth man was kept behind, while the others went forth to battle.

Could the flower of the field be converted into flour for bread?

What a pity it is to see so fair a creature living on such low fare.

The robin flew up the flue, and got out at the top.

LESSON VIII.

Gait, <i>manner of walking.</i>	Gnat, <i>a small fly.</i>
Gate, <i>an entrance.</i>	Nat, <i>Nathaniel.</i>
Gall, <i>bile, anger, to fret.</i>	Grate, <i>a fire place.</i>
Gaul, <i>a name for France.</i>	Great, <i>large.</i>
Gauge, <i>to measure.</i>	Grater, <i>for nutmeg.</i>
Gage, <i>a pledge.</i>	Greater, <i>larger.</i>
Gild, <i>to adorn.</i>	Grease, <i>soft fat.</i>
Guild, <i>a corporation.</i>	Greece, <i>a country.</i>
Gilt, <i>adorned with gold.</i>	Groan, <i>a deep sigh.</i>
Guilt, <i>sin.</i>	Grown, <i>increased in size.</i>
Glaire, <i>white of an egg.</i>	Grocer, <i>a dealer in tea, &c.</i>
Glare, <i>a bright light.</i>	Grosser, <i>more gross.</i>

Sentences for Dictation.

He is a taller and grosser man than his brother, who keeps a grocer's shop.

Our kitchen grate is not a very great one.

The butter and grease of this country is not so soft as in Italy or Greece.

If you sail over to Gaul, the French will gall you in such a manner that you will be glad to get back.

Truly you fret and groan so much, that you are grown a complete skeleton.

He was seen stealing some books beautifully gilt ; but he is now going to be punished for his guilt.

She walks with such an awkward gait, that she cannot pass through the garden gate without hurting herself.

LESSON IX.

<i>Hail, frozen rain.</i>	<i>Herd, a drove of cattle.</i>
<i>Hale, strong, healthy.</i>	<i>Heard, did hear.</i>
<i>Hair, of the head.</i>	<i>Him, that man.</i>
<i>Hare, an animal.</i>	<i>Hymn, a divine song.</i>
<i>Hall, a large room.</i>	<i>Higher, more high.</i>
<i>Haul, to pull about.</i>	<i>Hire, wages.</i>
<i>Hart, an animal.</i>	<i>Hole, a hollow place.</i>
<i>Heart, the seat of life.</i>	<i>Whole, entire.</i>
<i>Hear, to harken.</i>	<i>Holy, pious, pure.</i>
<i>Here, in this place.</i>	<i>Wholly, entirely.</i>
<i>Heal, to cure.</i>	<i>Hue, shade of colour.</i>
<i>Heel, part of the foot.</i>	<i>Hew, to cut.</i>
<i>He'll, for he will.</i>	<i>Hugh, a man's name.</i>

Sentences for Dictation.

Haul him into the hall, for I cannot hear him here with the noise of the crowd.

Go and tell Hugh to hew down that tree, as the leaves are turning a yellowish hue.

I heard that there is a large herd of cattle coming in to the market to-day.

Let us ask him to sing a hymn, for he is wholly taken up in singing holy songs.

If you go to the doctor he can heal your sore heel, but he'll charge you well for it.

They tell me that the hire of servants is higher in the city than in the country.

He gave a hare's heart for the hair of a hart.

LESSON X.

<i>Isle, an island.</i>	<i>Knave, a rogue.</i>
<i>Aisle, side of a church.</i>	<i>Nave, part of a wheel.</i>
<i>In, within.</i>	<i>Knew, did know.</i>
<i>Inn, a hotel.</i>	<i>New, not old.</i>
<i>Incite, to stir up.</i>	<i>Knead, to work dough.</i>
<i>Insight, knowledge.</i>	<i>Need, want.</i>
<i>Indite, to compose.</i>	<i>Knight, a title of honour.</i>
<i>Indict, to accuse.</i>	<i>Night, time of darkness.</i>
<i>Jam, a conserve of fruit.</i>	<i>Knows, understands.</i>
<i>Jamb, the post of a door.</i>	<i>Nose, part of the face.</i>
<i>Key, for a lock.</i>	<i>Knot, a fastening.</i>
<i>Quay, a dock.</i>	<i>Not, denying.</i>

Sentences for Dictation.

If you knew what I gave for my new ribbons, you would not knot them in such a manner.

That old man is said to be a great knave ; he stole the nave of a wheel last week.

About the middle of the night, a lord, duke, and knight drove up to the inn, but could not get in.

The Isle of Man is surrounded by water, but the aisle of a church is surrounded by walls.

Every fool knows that, it is as plain as the nose in your face.

He is in need of several bakers to help him to knead his bread.

He found a pot of jam, outside the jamb of the door.

LESSON XI.

Lade, <i>to unload.</i>	Lessen, <i>to make less.</i>
Laid, <i>placed.</i>	Lesson, <i>a task to be learned.</i>
Lane, <i>a narrow road.</i>	Liar, <i>one who tells lies.</i>
Lain, <i>rested.</i>	Lyre, <i>a kind of harp.</i>
Lead, <i>a metal.</i>	Limb, <i>a part of the body.</i>
Led, <i>did lead.</i>	Limn, <i>to paint.</i>
Leak, <i>to run out.</i>	Links, <i>parts of a chain.</i>
Leek, <i>an herb.</i>	Lynx, <i>a beast.</i>
Leaf, <i>of a tree.</i>	Lo, <i>behold.</i>
Lief, <i>gladly.</i>	Low, <i>not high.</i>
Leeds, <i>a town in Yorkshire</i>	Loan, <i>a thing lent.</i>
Leads, <i>conducts, guides.</i>	Lone, <i>alone, solitary.</i>

Sentences for Dictation.

I led him to the road which leads to the town of Leeds, as he wanted to buy some iron and lead.

It took a chain of twenty links to tie that spotted lynx to a pole.

After the carrier had lain an hour in a narrow lane, he laid his hand on the horse and began to lade.

Do you think if I lessen the length of your lesson, you will have it better prepared?

This young lad can play well on the lyre; but I am sorry to say, he is a very great liar.

I am told that a dwarf or a very low man is to pass this way to-day, lo! here he comes.

Ask him for a loan of a pound if he be alone.

An onion or a leek is not the thing for stopping a leak.

LESSON XII.

Male, <i>the he kind.</i>	Maze, <i>an intricate place.</i>
Mail, <i>armour, bag of letters.</i>	Maize, <i>Indian corn.</i>
Mall, <i>a kind of hammer.</i>	Mantel, <i>part of a chimney.</i>
Maul, <i>to beat.</i>	Mantle, <i>a garment.</i>
Manner, <i>custom.</i>	Mare, <i>female of a horse.</i>
Manor, <i>a lordship.</i>	Mayor, <i>of a town.</i>
Mane, <i>of a horse.</i>	Medlar, <i>a fruit.</i>
Main, <i>principal, chief.</i>	Meddler, <i>a busy-body.</i>
Marshal, <i>a general.</i>	Mews, <i>stabling.</i>
Martial, <i>warlike.</i>	Muse, <i>to think.</i>
Made, <i>finished.</i>	Mean, <i>low-minded.</i>
Maid, <i>a girl or virgin.</i>	Mien, <i>look, countenance.</i>

Sentences for Dictation.

The lord of the manor has a hasty manner of asking questions.

As I walked down the main street I met a mean person of a very dejected mien, holding a horse by the mane.

As the enemy is coming, let every male prepare a coat of mail, and let every old maid get a red-coat made for herself.

What a martial look that field-marshall has.

The lord-mayor is coming, riding on a black mare.

If you lend him the mall, he will soon maul him for you.

Will you allow me to hang my wet mantle near your kitchen mantel?

LESSON XIII.

Medal, <i>a coin.</i>	Mighty, <i>powerful.</i>
Meddle, <i>to interfere.</i>	Mity, <i>full of mites.</i>
Meter, <i>one who measures.</i>	Miss'd, <i>lost.</i>
Metre, <i>verse, poetry.</i>	Mist, <i>a fog.</i>
Metal, <i>gold, lead, &c.</i>	More, <i>a larger quantity.</i>
Mettle, <i>courage, spirit.</i>	Mower, <i>one who mows.</i>
Might, <i>power.</i>	Moan, <i>to lament.</i>
Mite, <i>an insect, coin.</i>	Mown, <i>cut down.</i>
Miner, <i>a worker in mines.</i>	Mote, <i>a particle of dust.</i>
Minor, <i>one under age.</i>	Moat, <i>a ditch.</i>
Meat, <i>flesh for food.</i>	Mead, <i>a liquor, a meadow.</i>
Mete, <i>to measure.</i>	Mede, <i>a native of Media.</i>
Meet, <i>to come together.</i>	Meed, <i>a reward.</i>

Sentences for Dictation.

A thick mist came on, and a mote got into his eye which blinded him ; so that he miss'd his way, and at last fell into a moat.

You are not to meddle with this gold medal.

If you want more hay for your horse, you must ask the mower to cut down some.

If ye meet, tell him that salt meat is not sold by mete.

The wife of the old coal-meter is fond of singing verses of long metre ; see her coming, go to meet her.

See that mighty man treading upon a little mite with all his might : he ought to be fed with mity cheese.

Full grown men should be employed as coal-men and miners ; but not these youngsters and minors.

LESSON XIV.

Naught, <i>bad, worthless.</i>	One, <i>in number.</i>
Nought, <i>nothing.</i>	Won, <i>did win.</i>
Nay, <i>no,</i> Neigh, <i>as a horse.</i>	Our, <i>belonging to us.</i> Hour, <i>sixty minutes.</i>
None, <i>not one.</i> Nun, <i>a woman in a convent.</i>	Pail, <i>a wooden vessel.</i> Pale, <i>whitish, a fence.</i>
Naughty, <i>wicked, bad.</i> Knotty, <i>full of knots.</i>	Pain, <i>torment.</i> Pane, <i>a square of glass.</i>
Oh, <i>alas !</i> Owe, <i>to be indebted.</i>	Pall, <i>a funeral cloth.</i> Paul, <i>a man's name.</i>
Oar, <i>to row with.</i> Ore, <i>unwrought metal.</i> O'er, <i>over.</i>	Palate, <i>part of the mouth.</i> Pallet, <i>a small bed.</i> Palette, <i>a painter's board.</i>

Sentences for Dictation.

Do you see that pale girl bringing a large pail of milk upon her head?

My uncle cut his hand with a broken pane of our own window, which gave him pain for an hour.

Tell Paul that the funeral is going to start, and to get ready the pall cloth.

Oh! how I long to be able to pay my debts, for it grieves me to owe any thing.

Tell the boatman to get his oar, and row us o'er, and I shall give him a piece of silver ore.

Which of the racers won at one o'clock? I am told it was the horse we heard neigh just now; but the rider says nay.

LESSON XV.

Pause, <i>a stop.</i>	Peter, <i>a man's name.</i>
Paws, <i>feet of a beast.</i>	Petre, <i>nitre.</i>
Patience, <i>enduring, calm- ness.</i>	Plait, <i>a fold.</i>
Patients, <i>sick people.</i>	Plate, <i>wrought silver.</i>
Peace, <i>quietness.</i>	Place, <i>a situation.</i>
Piece, <i>a part.</i>	Plaice, <i>a fish.</i>
Peal, <i>a ring of bells.</i>	Plain, <i>clear, evident.</i>
Peel, <i>outer rind.</i>	Plane, <i>a carpenter's tool.</i>
Peer, <i>a nobleman.</i>	Pole, <i>a long stick, a mea- sure.</i>
Pier, <i>a column of stone.</i>	Poll, <i>of the head, to vote.</i>
Pair, <i>a couple.</i>	Praise, <i>commendation.</i>
Pare, <i>to cut or clip.</i>	Prays, <i>beseeches.</i>
Pear, <i>a fruit.</i>	Preys, <i>seizes, plunders.</i>

Sentences for Dictation.

A piece of dry bread with peace and quietness, is better than a dish of plaice in a clamorous place.

One of the peers of the realm fell against one of the piers of the bridge.

Have you read of the giant which measured a half pole from his heels to his poll?

The doctor has great patience with his patients.

It appears quite evident and plain from what the witness says, that the carpenter's plane was stolen.

Please to ask master Peter to bring us some saltpetre.

Why do you pare the pear-tree with a pair of shears?

Do not begin to peel the oranges till the bells begin to peal.

LESSON XVI.

<i>Pore, to look closely.</i>	Pride, <i>self-esteem.</i>
<i>Pour, to empty liquids.</i>	Pried, <i>searched into.</i>
<i>Populace, the people.</i>	Principal, <i>chief.</i>
<i>Populous, full of people.</i>	Principle, <i>a motive, cause.</i>
<i>Practice, use, habit, a rule.</i>	Profit, <i>gain.</i>
<i>Practise, to exercise.</i>	Prophet, <i>one who foretels.</i>
<i>Precedent, an example.</i>	Quire, <i>24 sheets of paper.</i>
<i>President, a governor.</i>	Choir, <i>a band of singers.</i>
<i>Presence, being present.</i>	Rap, <i>to strike, to knock.</i>
<i>Presents, gifts.</i>	Wrap, <i>to fold up.</i>
<i>Pries, searches into.</i>	Rapping, <i>knocking.</i>
<i>Prize, a reward.</i>	Wrapping, <i>folding up.</i>

Sentences for Dictation.

Hark ! I hear a rap at the door, wrap up your work, and go and see who is there.

The person you heard rapping, is wrapping something up in a cloth and wishes to see you.

A man of bad principle is not fit to be a principal of a college.

London is a very populous city, and the populace are generally well-informed.

John was poring over his lessons, while James was pouring the water out of three large tea-kettles.

He who pries into other people's secrets deserves neither praise nor prize, and if his own secrets were pried into, it may perhaps lessen his pride.

Practice is a useful rule which you should practise well.

LESSON XVII.

Rain, <i>water from the clouds.</i>	Rest, <i>ease, repose.</i>
Rein, <i>part of a bridle.</i>	Wrest, <i>to force.</i>
Reign, <i>to rule.</i>	Right, <i>just, proper.</i>
Raise, <i>to lift.</i>	Rite, <i>a ceremony.</i>
Rays, <i>beams of light.</i>	Wright, <i>a workman.</i>
Raze, <i>to destroy.</i>	Write, <i>to form letters</i>
Red, <i>a colour.</i>	Ring, <i>a circle.</i>
Read, <i>did read.</i>	Wring, <i>to twist.</i>
Recompence, <i>a reward.</i>	Rigger, <i>one who rigs.</i>
Recompense, <i>to repay.</i>	Rigor, <i>severity.</i>
Reed, <i>a rush or hollow stalk.</i>	Roe, <i>a female deer.</i>
Read, <i>to peruse.</i>	Row, <i>rank, a line.</i>

Sentences for Dictation.

Have you never read of the Red Indians of America, how some of them learn to read by the light of a rush or reed?

The eldest son of James Wright the wheelwright, received the rites of the church last week, though he could not write his name right.

If he could wrest it out of her hands, he would be at rest.

I shall recompense him with a large recompence.

Tell the workman to raise this heavy block to the top of the building at the first rays of light to-morrow, but if it should fall it will raze that old wall to the ground.

The captain punished the rigger of the ship with the utmost rigor.

I shall lend you my gold ring on your wedding-day, if you help me to wring the clothes.

LESSON XVIII.

Road, <i>a highway.</i>	Sail, <i>of a ship.</i>
Rode, <i>did ride.</i>	Sale, <i>selling.</i>
Row'd, <i>did row.</i>	Seas, <i>oceans.</i>
Rood, <i>quarter of an acre.</i>	Sees, <i>beholds, does see.</i>
Rude, <i>ill behaved.</i>	Seize, <i>to catch hold.</i>
Rote, <i>by memory.</i>	Saver, <i>one who saves.</i>
Wrote, <i>did write.</i>	Savour, <i>taste.</i>
Rough, <i>uneven.</i>	Sailor, <i>a vessel that sails.</i>
Ruff, <i>for the neck.</i>	Sailor, <i>a person who sails.</i>
Rung, <i>did ring.</i>	Seed, <i>of a plant.</i>
Wrung, <i>twisted.</i>	Cede, <i>to give up.</i>
Rye, <i>a kind of corn.</i>	Seam, <i>a joining.</i>
Wry, <i>crooked.</i>	Seem, <i>to appear.</i>

Sentences for Dictation.

This young lad wrote two pages of history by rote, without a single error in spelling.

His coat seems to have no seams in the back.

If the excise officer sees you smuggling these goods, he will seize them and send you across the seas.

This jolly sailor says that his ship is the best sailer on the Atlantic.

A good warm coat and woollen ruff are excellent things in cold rough weather.

What a rude boy he must be, to trample nearly a rood of his father's garden.

That man on horseback rode along on the high road till he came to the ferry, where the boatman rowed him across.

LESSON XIX.

Seen, <i>beheld</i> .	Slow, <i>not quick</i> .
Scene, <i>a view</i> .	Sloe, <i>a wild fruit</i> .
Seer, <i>a prophet</i> .	Soar, <i>to mount up</i> .
Sear, <i>to burn</i> .	Sore, <i>a hurt or wound</i> .
Sew, <i>to work with a needle</i> .	Sole, <i>bottom of the foot</i> .
Sow, <i>to scatter seed</i> .	Soul, <i>the spirit of man</i> .
So, <i>thus, in like manner</i> .	Soal, <i>a kind of fish</i> .
Shone, <i>did shine</i> .	Some, <i>a part</i> .
Shown, <i>directed</i> .	Sum, <i>the amount</i> .
Sighs, <i>sorrowful breathings</i> .	Son, <i>a male child</i> .
Size, <i>length, dimensions</i> .	Sun, <i>the source of light</i> .
Sign, <i>a token or mark</i> .	Stairs, <i>steps</i> .
Sine, <i>a line in geometry</i> .	Stares, <i>looks earnestly</i> .

Sentences for Dictation.

I have seen some girls work very difficult sums.

I would not give a fig or a sloe for a boy that is too slow at his work.

That old man thinks that his eldest son is the finest child under the sun.

The farmer must sow the seed, his wife must sew her stockings; so should boys and girls have something to do.

She stares at me as she goes up the stairs.

The hills, lakes, and valleys of Switzerland are as fine a scene as can be seen.

The moon shone brightly, and I went the way I was shown.

It may hurt your sore eye to see a lark soar so high.

LESSON XX.

<i>Stake, a post.</i>	<i>Tare, allowance in weight.</i>
<i>Steak, a slice of meat.</i>	<i>Tear, to rend.</i>
<i>Steal, to thieve.</i>	<i>Their, belonging to them.</i>
<i>Steel, hardened iron.</i>	<i>There, that place.</i>
<i>Stile, steps into a field.</i>	<i>Threw, did throw.</i>
<i>Style, manner of writing, fashion.</i>	<i>Through, from end to end.</i>
<i>Straight, not crooked.</i>	<i>Throne, a seat of state.</i>
<i>Strait, a narrow passage.</i>	<i>Thrown, cast, hurled.</i>
<i>Tacks, small nails.</i>	<i>Thyme, an herb.</i>
<i>Tax, a rate.</i>	<i>Time, leisure, duration.</i>
<i>Tale, a story.</i>	<i>Tide, flux of the sea.</i>
<i>Tail, part of an animal.</i>	<i>Tied, made fast.</i>

Sentences for Dictation.

If you steal that piece of steel, the owner will make you feel.

Is it true that John threw a stone through the window? Truly I don't know, sir.

After sailing in a straight line through the straits of Dover they cast their anchor there.

The tax of my house for one year costs me more than the tacks of my shoes for twenty.

If the boat be not tied, it will go with the tide; therefore fasten it to a stake, as soon as you eat that loaf and steak.

He is telling a tale about a cat that lost her tail.

I shall style you an active lad if you go over the garden stile, and fetch me a bunch of thyme in five minutes' time.

LESSON XXI.

Told, <i>related</i> .	Vale, <i>a valley</i> .
Toll'd, <i>did toll</i> .	Veil, <i>a covering</i> .
Toe, <i>part of the foot</i> .	Wain, <i>a cart or waggon</i> .
Tow, <i>hemp or flax</i> .	Wane, <i>to decrease</i> .
To, <i>unto</i> .	Ware, <i>merchandise</i> .
Two, <i>a number</i> .	Wear, <i>to have on</i> .
Too, <i>likewise, also</i> .	Were, <i>plural of was</i> .
Ton, <i>20 hundred weight</i> .	Waste, <i>to consume uselessly</i> .
Tun, <i>a large cask</i> .	Waist, <i>part of the body</i> .
Vain, <i>proud</i> .	Way, <i>road, passage</i> .
Vane, <i>a weathercock</i> .	Weigh, <i>to try the weight</i> .
Vein, <i>a blood-vessel</i> .	Wey, <i>forty bushels</i> .

Sentences for Dictation.

Which is the shortest and best way to weigh a wey of corn? I will show you the usual way, and hasten and take it away.

If you twist a little hemp or tow around your sore toe, it will soon be well.

My little lass, if you were in China you should wear small shoes, and make China-ware.

What cloth you waste in making stays for your waist.

I am told that the bell was toll'd earlier to-day than usual.

Would you give a tun of wine for a ton of coals?

Those ladies on the hills had veils on their faces; but those in the vales had none.

Two hours' study to-day is not too much.

LESSON XXII.

<i>Wade, to walk in water.</i>	<i>Week, seven days.</i>
<i>Weigh'd, in a scale.</i>	<i>Weak, feeble.</i>
<i>Wales, a country.</i>	<i>Wood, timber.</i>
<i>Wails, laments.</i>	<i>Would, was willing.</i>
<i>Wave, of the sea.</i>	<i>Wrought, made, worked.</i>
<i>Waive, to beckon.</i>	<i>Rot, to putrify.</i>
<i>Weather, state of the air.</i>	<i>Wreck, ruin, to destroy.</i>
<i>Wether, a male sheep.</i>	<i>Reck, to care or heed.</i>
<i>Weight, heaviness.</i>	<i>Yoke, servitude, bondage.</i>
<i>Wait, to stay.</i>	<i>Yolk, part of an egg.</i>

Sentences for Dictation.

He is so helpless and weak that we do not expect him to live another week.

Will you wait a minute, till I find the weight of this piece of cheese?

If you wade across the river with your clothes on, you will be a pound heavier if weigh'd.

Can you tell me whether this wet weather will agree with my wether sheep?

He often wails that he ever left the coast of South Wales, where he could eat plenty of fish but no whales.

When the ship begins to plough the waves, the sailor waives his handkerchief.

He groaned under a foreign yoke, till at last he was choked by the yolk of a hard egg.

That piece of timber would make good fire-wood.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES.

Is it true, that by looking through a microscope a little mite might be magnified so greatly ?

Do not disfigure the ceiling of the room with sealing-wax.

Being filled with ire at his servant's conduct, he discharged him, and went to hire another at a higher rate of wages.

Dost thou believe that we must all return to the dust?

I could not but notice her pale face, as she lifted the pail of water over the broken pale in the garden.

We are all assembled here in one place, to hear what you have got to say to us.

Before I go into his presence I shall send him some presents.

It snows and rains at no man's commands, from the powerful sovereign who reigns over the realm to the humble plough boy who holds the reins of his horse.

I have often wondered why the Israelites sinned so often while they wandered through the wilderness.

Which of the prophets of the Old Testament was raised by the witch of Endor ? Was it he who heard the lowing of the herd which Saul spared ?

The clerk of my office gave this man a cheque on the bank without my orders, I must check him for so doing.

My gamekeeper trying his skill in the sporting art, shot a beautiful young hart, right through the heart.

Who is the seller of these carrots ? I want to stock my cellar with them ; if my cow does not eat them I shall sell her to the best buyer ; my landlord says that he will buy her, and if so I shall gain something by her.

As I went out to enjoy the morning air, I saw a dog in pursuit of a hare, and meeting the barber who trims my hair, he told me that the heir to yonder estate promised to give him a suit of clothes, ere the close of the present year.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL TRANSPOSITION.

The following kind of exercise in spelling has been found highly useful, and very interesting to the pupils; particularly to the younger classes.

Let the teacher or monitor write a long word on a large slate or black-board, and place it in front of the class; then let the pupils form as many smaller words as they can out of this long one, and write them in columns on their slates, taking care not to use any letters but those in the given word. They are next to form short easy sentences out of those words and write them underneath the columns on their slates.

See the following examples.

[*NOTE.*—This first example is a specimen of what very young pupils would give; it will be as much as they can do to find out a number of words, without forming any sentences at all.]

UNDERSTANDING.

nuts	great	sing	died	ran	neat
stand	trust	sting	dart	sit	rates
guns	red	gate	stag	dine	running
danger	and	nest	Ann	near	tend
gin	in	seat	giant	said	rags
eat	at	gait	tanner	get	tin
anger	are	string	turning	intend	drest
nare	under	rest	dare	us	sinner
gander	strange	ring	sand	garden	sat
dread	instead	sin	tun	dead	sung
aunt	read	sent	stare	net	tiger

[*NOTE.*—After the slates are inspected and all errors pointed out, the teacher may exercise the class farther, by asking such questions as the following:—Why cannot you form “lion” out of it? the pupils will reply, because there is no “l” in it. Why cannot you get “thunder?” because there is no “h;” and so on. Questions of this kind make children consider, for they must think how a word is spelled, before they can give an answer.]

TRANSPOSITION.

[*Note.*—This second example is a specimen of what one of the middle or higher classes would give.]

DEMONSTRATION.

eat	stand	morn	remain	most
send	meat	dine	trot	and
sat	sent	slate	tread	sad
nine	one	strait	man	dear
dame	stain	is	arm	sinner
in	to	tin	at	a
I	train	detain	roar	instead
mind	seat	stars	time	tea
mend	said	dinner	sore	door
ten	aim	not	toast	adorn
man	none	read	so	stones
does	satin	treat	are	rest
tame	no	Tom	tar	amen
near	Sam	sit	do	ten
mote	treat	roast	matter	station
men	made	tore	mane	it
tend	me	Ann's	not	matron
nation	done	side	manner	notion
name	mine	some	more	sin
into	mars	mean	dame	seam

Sentences formed out of the above words.

Do not treat me so, dear Ann.

Does it rain, Tom? No, Sam, it does not.

I dine at one, tea at nine, and rest at ten.

Treat me to some toast and roast meat.

It is near dinner time, so do not detain me.

Ann's sore arm is in a sad state.

Man's mind does not remain at rest.

TRANSPOSITION.

In addition to the former kind of exercise, there are others which may be employed occasionally in the upper classes; such as, finding a dozen or more of nouns, adjectives, and verbs out of a given word, and placing them in separate columns beneath. Also, finding all the animals, minerals, and vegetables they can out of a single word, or a number of birds, beasts, and fishes, &c. Exercises of this kind enable the pupils to distinguish one part of speech from another in a very short time, or one kingdom of nature from another.

Northumberland.

Nouns.	Adjectives.	Verbs.
Man	bad	run
hand	hot	abhor
tun	noble	led
road	old	blot
head	able	damn
heart	mortal	enrol
drum	round	let
bed	bare	rob
tar &c.	late &c.	rot &c.

Constantinople.

Animals.	Minerals.	Vegetables.
lion	coal	onions
cat	tin	potatoes
ape	salt	oats
snail	stones	tea
seal	talc	plants
spaniel	slate	peas
&c.	&c.	&c.

The following list of words will be found suitable for orthographical transpositions: —

Acknowledgment.	Lamentation.
Astonishment.	Mortification.
Adversity.	Manufactories.
Accomplishment.	Moderation.
Articulation.	Mathematical.
Cultivation.	Magnanimity.
Consolation.	Multiplication.
Circumspection.	Numeration.
Circumference.	Northumberland.
Constantinople.	Observation.
Compensation.	Opportunity.
Disappointment.	Preposition.
Discouragement.	Punishment.
Discomposed.	Preparation.
Disposition.	Presumption.
Demonstration.	Prosperity.
Denomination.	Proportionable.
Disadvantage.	Reformation.
Encouragement.	Satisfaction.
Exhibition.	Speculation.
Expectation.	Subtraction.
Education.	Tranquillity.
Gratification.	Undertaking.
Interjection.	Unfortunate.
Intelligence.	Understanding.
Intemperance.	Unchangeable.
Immediately.	Universally.
Intermixture.	Ventriloquist.
Imperfection.	Whatsoever.

EXERCISES IN FALSE SPELLING.

Another kind of exercise which may be used occasionally is for the teacher to set down a number of sentences containing false spelling, to be corrected by the pupils in writing ; exercises of this kind, however, should be used very seldom, for if performed often, it may accustom the eye too much to bad spelling.

EXAMPLE.

<i>Incorrect.</i>	<i>Correct.</i>
Dilegince overcomes allmost al difficultees.	Diligence overcomes almost all difficulties.
Oure gratest inimees ar oure pashons.	Our greatest enemies are our passions.
Toe laff at deformed persuns is enhuman.	To laugh at deformed persons is inhuman.
The yung shud respect the old ajed.	The young should respect the old aged.

Sentences to be corrected.

Revinge is onlie a pleasure too a meen spiret.
 Bee reddier to here than to speek mi sun.
 Too er is hueman ; too forgive devine.
 Prosperetie ganes freinds ; adversetie trise them.
 Repruve rather than be angrie secretlie.
 Deth or the son is not too be looked on stedilie.
 It wos the kustom off a particklar sect of filosophaers, too agsamine there disciples everie da before dinner, and everie one was obliged to sho that he had improved in som part of lerning ; if nothing of this appeared, he was sint back without his dinner. Shud this kustom be revived in the present age, it is to be feered that many scholars would be obliged to go without there dinners.

WRITING FROM MEMORY.

NARRATIVES, ANECDOTES, ETC.

The practice of writing from memory the substance of a narrative, is an excellent exercise for pupils in spelling, writing, and grammar. It also renders their memories retentive, and by it they soon acquire a command of words, and a readiness in expressing their thoughts with ease.

This kind of exercise may be performed thus:—

Let the teacher or monitor read one of the following narratives once or twice, in a slow distinct manner; then require the pupils to write from memory the same story in their own words, and, when finished, they should submit their slates to the inspection of the teacher, who will point out any errors in spelling, &c.

A Duke's Visit.

A certain Duke, passing through a seaport town, went aboard a convict ship, and examining the prisoners, he asked several of them what their offences were. Every one excused himself upon various pretences; one said he was put in out of malice; another by false witness, another by bribery of the judge, but all of them unjustly. The Duke came at last to a little black man and questioned him for what he was there. "My lord," said he, "I cannot deny that I am justly put in here, for I wanted money, and so took a purse to keep me from starving." The Duke, on hearing this, gave him two or three blows on the shoulder with his stick, saying, "You rogue, what are you doing here among these honest men? Get you out of their company." The poor fellow was then set at liberty, while the rest were left to tug at the oar.

A Coalman.

A man who sold coals about the town of Bath, being a merry sort of fellow, in order to gain a larger sale, called out, "Coals, coals, that won't smoke." A gentlewoman who was much annoyed by her smoky chimney, hearing this, called him in, and, receiving from him the strictest assurance that his coals would not smoke, ordered a chaldron. The coals were received and tried, but the chimney smoked even worse than before. Some time after, seeing the same coalman selling his coals, she accused him of falsehood, in telling her they would not smoke. "Perhaps," said he, in the most simple manner, "you put fire to them."

Sir Thomas More.

A gentleman of rank had wronged a poor widow of a sum of money, and was ordered by Sir Thomas More, when Lord Chancellor, to pay the widow the full amount of property, with the costs attending the suit. "I hope, then," said the gentleman, "that your lordship will grant me a long day to pay it." "I will grant your request instantly," replied the Chancellor. "Monday is the twenty-first of June, which is the longest day in the whole year; pay it then to the widow without fail, or I will commit you to the Fleet prison."

Frederick the Severe.

The severe Frederick, King of Prussia, gave orders at one time, that all lights in the camp should be put out by eight o'clock on pain of death. The moment the time was past he went out to see whether his orders were obeyed, and on finding a light in a captain's tent, went in and saw the captain folding a letter. On

seeing the king, the captain fell on his knees imploring forgiveness, and stating, that, as he had not quite finished a letter, which he was writing to his wife when the clock struck, he delayed a minute after the time to complete it. Frederick told him to rise and add another line to it, which he would tell him,—namely, that at such an hour next day he would be a dead man. The letter was then sealed and sent away, and the captain was put to death the following morning.

Henry IV. of France.

It is said that Henry IV. of France used frequently to join in his children's amusements; and one day, as he was walking on his hands and knees, with his son on his back, an ambassador suddenly entered the apartment, and surprised him in this attitude. The monarch, without changing his position, asked the ambassador had he any children. "Yes, sire," he replied. "Very well then," said the monarch, "I shall finish my race round the chamber."

Uncertainty of Life.

Some years ago a woman lived in a village in Glamorganshire, whose husband, with the little fortune he got with her, bought a small farm. He had hardly closed the purchase when death closed his eyes; however, not cast down with this, the widow married a second husband, who sowed it: he likewise died; and she tried a third, who reaped it; but death soon snatched him away. She then married a fourth, who thrashed it; but he also followed the fate of his predecessors. She next married a fifth husband, with whom she enjoyed the produce of it. All this is said to have happened within less than eighteen months.

A Coachman.

An old gentleman having lost his coachman by death, advertised for another. The first who applied was asked how near he could drive to the edge of a road, where a sloping bank presented danger. He replied, "To an inch." The old gentleman ordered for him some refreshments, and to leave his address, adding, that if he wished for his services he should hear from him in a day or two. Shortly after, a second applied, underwent the same examination as the former, and replied to the last question, "That he could drive to half an inch, and had often done it;" he also received the same dismission as the former applicant. Soon after a third applied, and on being asked how near he could drive to the edge of a sharp declivity, coolly, replied, "Really I do not know, sir, having never tried; for it has always been my maxim to keep as far from danger as possible; and I have had my reward in the safety of my employers and myself." With this reply the old gentleman expressed his entire satisfaction, and told the man that if he could procure a proper recommendation, wages should not part them; adding, "I am grown old and timid, and want a coachman on whose care and skill I can rely."

A Dog.

A gentleman had a bold dog; and in order to keep him in better order, he purchased a small whip, with which he lashed the dog once or twice during a walk. On his return the whip was laid on a table in the hall, and the next morning it was missing. Shortly afterwards it was found hidden in an out-house, and was again used in correcting the dog. It was lost the second time, but found concealed in another place. The dog was suspected of being the culprit, and was watched;

soon after, he was seen to take the whip from the table, and run away with it in order to hide it again.

A Chinese Emperor.

A Chinese emperor being told that his enemies had caused a disturbance in one of the distant provinces ; “ Come, then, my friends,” said he ; “ follow me, and I promise you that we shall quickly destroy them.” He marched forward, and the rebels gave themselves up to him, upon his approach. All now thought he would take the utmost revenge, but were surprised to see him treat them with mildness and humanity. “ How,” cried one of the generals, “ is this the manner in which you fulfil your promise ? Your royal word was given that your enemies should be destroyed, but instead of that, you have pardoned them all, and even caressed some of them.” “ I promised,” replied the emperor, with a generous air, “ to destroy my enemies ; I have fulfilled my word, for see, they are enemies no longer, I have made friends of them.”

Doctor Roberts.

It is said that when Doctor Roberts was master of Eton College, it happened one day as he was walking in the college garden, he observed a very fine fig hanging on a tree, which being a fruit he was particularly fond of, and not being quite ripe, he wrote on a slip of paper, “ Dr. Roberts’ fig,” which he fastened to it. A young collegian passing by the tree shortly afterwards, and seeing the fig, and being unable to withstand the temptation, took it, and soon placed it out of the reach of his much respected master ; and, to add to the disappointment, he fastened to the smallest and most withered fig on the tree a paper with the following sentence,—“ A fig for Doctor Roberts.”

Alexander the Great.

It is said that a man once asked Alexander for some money to portion off a daughter. The king bade him go to his treasurer and demand what he pleased. He went and demanded a very large sum. The treasurer was startled, and said that he could not part with so much without an express order, and went to the king and told him that he thought a small part of the money the man had named might serve for the occasion. "No," replied Alexander, "let him have it all: I like that man; he does me honour; he treats me like a king, and proves by what he asks that he believes me to be both rich and generous."

Sir Richard Steele.

It is said that when Sir Richard Steele was preparing his great room for public orations, he happened to be behind-hand in his payments to the workmen; and on coming one day among them to see what progress they made, he ordered the carpenter to get into the rostrum and make a speech, that he might observe how it could be heard. The fellow mounted, and scratching his head, told Sir Richard that he knew not what to say, for he was no orator. "Oh," cried the knight, "no matter for that, speak anything that comes uppermost." The carpenter then began thus:—"Why then, Sir Richard, here have we been working for your honour these six months, and yet not one penny of money. Pray, sir, when do you mean to pay us?"

"Very well, very well," replied Sir Richard, "pray come down; I have heard quite enough; I cannot but own you speak very distinctly, though I do not much admire your subject."

Alfred the Great.

Alfred the Great had reached his twelfth year before he had even learned his alphabet; an interesting anecdote is told of the occasion on which he was first prompted to apply himself to books. His mother had shown him and his brothers a small volume illuminated in different places with coloured letters, and such other embellishments as were then in fashion.

Seeing that her children admired the book, she promised to give it to the boy who should first learn to read it. Alfred, though the youngest, was the only one who had spirit enough to attempt obtaining it on such a condition. He went and procured a teacher, and in a very short time was able to claim the promised reward. When he came to the throne, he employed his leisure time either in reading or hearing the best books.

King John.

King John once demanded ten thousand marks from a Jew, at Bristol, and on his refusal, ordered one of his teeth to be drawn every day till he should comply. The Jew lost seven teeth, and then paid the sum required of him.

Henry IV. of France.

Henry the Fourth of France was standing one day with some of his courtiers, at the entrance of a village, and a poor man passing by bowed down to the ground; the King returned the salutation by bowing down to the ground just in the same manner, at which his attendants expressed surprise, when the monarch finely replied to them, "Would you have your King exceeded in politeness by one of the lowest of his subjects?"

Mark Antony.

Antony had a slave named Eros, who was faithful and fond of his master. This slave Antony made promise that he would despatch him, the moment he ordered him to do so. Upon one occasion afterwards, when Antony was in great trouble, he called him and demanded the fulfilment of his promise. Eros drew his sword, and raised it as if to stab him ; but suddenly turning away his eyes, he thrust it through his own body, and fell dead by the side of his master. Antony, admiring this noble instance of courage, exclaimed “What eulogy dost thou not deserve ? That which thou hadst not strength to do to me, thou hast done to thyself, to show me my duty, and to give me an example.” At the same time he plunged the sword into his heart.

George III.

When George III. was getting his palace at Kew repaired, one of the workmen, who was a pious man, was particularly noticed by his Majesty, and he often held conversations with him upon serious subjects. One Monday morning, the King went as usual to watch the progress of the work, and not seeing this man in his customary place, inquired the reason of his absence ; the other workmen avoided for some time telling his Majesty the true reason ; at last, however, being more strictly questioned, they acknowledged, that not being able to complete a particular job on the Saturday night, they returned to finish it on the following morning, this man alone refused to comply, because he considered it a violation of the Christian Sabbath, and, in consequence of what they called his obstinacy, he was dismissed from his employment. “Call him back immediately,” said the good King, “the man who re-

fuses doing his ordinary work on the Lord's day is the man for me, let him be sent for." The man was accordingly replaced, and the King ever after showed him particular favour.

The Duke of Marlborough.

As the Duke was one day riding with a friend, it began to rain, and he called to his servant for his cloak. The servant not bringing it in haste, he called for it again. The servant being perplexed with the strap and buckle did not come up to him. At last, it raining very hard, the Duke called to him again, and asked him what he was about that he did not bring his cloak. " You must stay, Sir," grumbled the fellow, " if it rains cats and dogs, till I can get at it." The duke turned round to his friend and said very coolly, " Now I would not have that fellow's temper for all the world."

Demosthenes.

Demosthenes, when young, was determined to become an orator, though he had great defects to overcome. He had a weak voice, a thick way of speaking, stammered greatly, and breathed very quickly. To overcome these obstacles, he put small pebbles into his mouth, and in this manner would repeat many verses, walking at the same time up and down steep places. He had also an awkward manner of shrugging up his shoulders; to remedy this he practised in a narrow pulpit, over which hung a sharp instrument in such a manner that if, in the heat of action, this motion escaped him, the point reminded him of his error. Thus by perseverance Demosthenes, who in his first essay was hissed by his hearers, became so celebrated that all Greece came to Athens in crowds to hear him.

Frederick the Great of Prussia.

In the reign of this monarch, there was a mill which interfered with the view from the window of his favourite residence. Annoyed by this inconvenience, the king sent to inquire the price at which the mill would be sold by the owner. For no price, was the reply of the sturdy Prussian ; and in a moment of anger, Frederick gave orders that the mill should be pulled down. "The king may do this," said the miller, quietly folding his arms, "but there are some laws in Prussia ;" and immediately he commenced a law-suit against the monarch, which ended in his favour. The court sentenced Frederick to rebuild the mill, and to pay besides a large sum of money as compensation for the injury which he had done. The king was mortified, but he had the greatness of mind to say to his courtiers, "I am glad to find that just laws and upright judges exist in my kingdom."

An Athenian General.

An Athenian general had a dog of great beauty, whose tail he cut off, though that was truly the most beautiful part of the animal.

His friends began to chide him, and told him that every body was speaking of that cruel action, and blamed him extremely for having spoiled such a beautiful dog. "That is what I want," replied the general, laughing ; "I wish the Athenians to speak of that in order that they may not speak of other things, and that they may not say worse of me."

A Drunkard's Daughter.

A girl came home from school crying one day, and the father asked her what she was crying for ; she said she did not like to tell him. "Oh yes, tell me ; I must know what ails you ; are you sick ?" "No, father, but the girls call me a drunkard's daughter, and I can't help crying." It was too much for the poor father ; he went with his child to the next temperance meeting, signed the pledge, and got drunk no more.

SHORT AMUSING SCRAPS.

A Lady's Visit to a Cow-house.

A young lady, newly married to a farmer, one day paid a visit to the cow-house, when she thus began to question the milk-maid. "Tell me, Mary, which of these cows is it that gives the butter-milk, and which one gives the skim-milk?"

Short Correspondence.

"Mr. Brown's compliments to Mr. Smith; thinks it unnecessary his piggs should go through his grounds." The reply: "Mr. Smith's compliments to Mr. Brown; thinks it equally unnecessary to spell pigs with two gees."

A Cowardly Soldier.

A soldier, boasting to Julius Cæsar of the many wounds he had received in his face, Cæsar, knowing him to be a coward, said to him, "The next time you run away, you had better take care how you look back behind you."

Benefit of Advertising.

A gentleman at one time put an advertisement in a paper, headed, "A boy wanted." The following morning he found a bandbox on his door-step, with this inscription: "How will this one answer?" On opening it he found a fat, nice chubby-looking specimen of what he wanted, neatly done up in flannel.

Cicero and the Cake.

A young man, who was accused of poisoning his father in a cake, flew into a passion, and threatened to overwhelm Cicero with abuse. "I would rather," said Cicero to him, "have thine abuse than thy cake."

An Upright Judge.

As Judge Rooke was going the Western Circuit, a great stone was thrown at his head; but, from the circumstance of his stooping very much, it passed over him. "You see," said he to his friends, "that had I been an upright judge, I might have been killed."

A Visit to a Grave-yard.

A little girl walking one day with her mother in a grave-yard, reading one after another the praises of them who slept beneath, said, "I wonder where they bury the sinners!"

Burying Alive.

A short time ago, on the coast of Africa, a captain was going to throw one of his crew, who was dying, overboard, before he was quite dead. So the man says, "You are not going to bury me alive, are you?" "Oh," says the captain, "You need not be so very particular to a few minutes!"

An Idiot's Judgment.

A poor hungry wretch stayed so long in a cook's shop one morning, that his stomach was satisfied with only the smell of the many good things. The angry cook demanded from him the price of his breakfast. The poor fellow refused paying, and the dispute was referred to the settlement of the next man that should pass by, who chanced to be the greatest idiot in the city. When they related the case to him, he said that the poor man's money should be put between two empty dishes, and that the cook should be rewarded with the jingling of it, as the poor fellow had been satisfied with the smell of his meat.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Books and paper were formerly sold only at stalls, hence the dealers were called stationers.

It was the custom of the higher order of Germans, to drink mead, a beverage made with honey, for thirty days after every wedding. From this custom comes the expression, to "Spend the honeymoon."

Pins were invented in France, in the reign of our Henry the Eighth; and were used by Catherine Howard, his queen; they were allowed to be sold only on two days in January, on which days it was customary for husbands to give their wives money to purchase pins for the year, hence the term of "Pin Money."

Glass is said to have been discovered by accident: some merchants trading in soda, had cast anchor at the mouth of the river Belus, and were dressing their dinner on the sand, using large lumps of soda as supports for their kettles. The heat of the fire melted the soda and sand together, and the mixture was a kind of glass.

The silk-worm was brought into Europe in the reign of Justinian. One of the Roman Emperors is said to have refused his wife a robe of purple silk, on account of its enormous expense, being at that time sold for its weight in gold. The first English king who wore silk stockings was Henry the Second; but the common use of silk is of modern date.

Paper has its name from Papyrus, a flaggy shrub growing near the moist places of the river Nile, of which paper was formerly made. The art of making paper from rags and ropes, is only of modern date.

Geography and chronology being the two eyes of history, to study the latter well, we must be guided by the former.

A dog at sea, is said to be always sensible when land is near.

Eels can live longer out of water than any other kind of fish.

The nettle is said to be refused by all quadrupeds except the ass.

A camel has been known to carry twelve hundred pounds' weight.

The cuckoo generally lays its egg in the hedge-sparrow's nest.

The cock came originally from Asia, and was considered a lucky bird.

The nightingale takes its name from night, and the Saxon word galan to sing.

The hawk was considered by the Greeks an unlucky bird, and to predict death, if seen in the act of seizing its prey.

Parchment is the skin of sheep or goats, so prepared as to be fit for writing and covering books.

Excess in dress was restrained by a law in England, in the reign of Edward IV.

Men in health require about seven hours sleep, and healthy women eight, in twenty-four hours.

The longest day is on the twenty-first of June: this is called Summer Solstice, because then the sun stops short on his journey towards the north, and begins to return southward.

The shortest day is on the twenty-first of December: this is called the Winter Solstice, because then the sun stops short in his course towards the south, and begins to return northward.

The way to wealth is as plain as the way to market. It chiefly depends on two words—industry and frugality; that is, waste neither time nor money, but make the best of both. Without industry and frugality nothing will do, and with them every thing.—*Franklin.*

DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS.

(HOW TO MAKE THEM EXCEL IN ARTS AND SCIENCE.)

If you would wisdom's treasures find,
Then early rise : engage the mind.

For help divine, to heaven address :
Thence skill's obtained, and thence success.

Intensely read ; employ your thought.
With pains and care is learning got.

Consider. 'Tis a mine of gold :
'Twill pay the search a thousand-fold.

A little while a walking go.
Relax the mind ; unbend the bow.

Then take refreshments. Yet your meal,
Must not your time too freely steal.

Let cheerful play be next admitted.
By mod'rate mirth you're better fitted.

Refreshed, to books retire again.
Your knowledge will enlarge a main.

Be not too long at supper time.
Mind learning is the chief design.

Then meditate ; recount what's past.
Resolve your hours shall not run waste.

Thus well-disposed may take your rest,
True wisdom gain ; and then you're blest.

INVENTIONS, DISCOVERIES, AND HISTORICAL FACTS.

[**NOTE.**—The dates of some of the following facts are given differently by different authors. Those here given are from the best authorities.]

A.

America was discovered by Columbus in the year 1492.
 Almanacks were first printed in England in 1663.
 Air-pumps were invented in the time of the Commonwealth.
 Aldermen were first appointed in the reign of Henry III.
 Articles of religion were first drawn up, under Edward VI.
 Air-balloons were invented in the reign of George III.

B.

Bayonets were invented at Bayonne, in the year 1673.
 Blankets were first woven at Bristol, by Thomas Blanket.
 Barometers were invented in the reign of Charles I.
 Bills of exchange were first used in the reign of Richard II.
 Book of Common Prayer was compiled in the reign of Edw. VI.
 Bible translated, and published as at present, under James I.
 Bahama Isles were discovered in the reign of Charles I.
 Bank of England was established in the reign of William III.
 British Museum was established in the reign of George II.

C.

Circulation of the blood, was discovered by Dr. Harvey, 1619.
 Criminals were first transported in Elizabeth's reign.
 Coaches were first used in England in the reign of Mary.
 Chimneys were first used in houses in the reign of John.
 Clocks were introduced into England in the reign of Edward I.
 Cannons were first used at the battle of Crescy, by Edward III.
 Coffee was imported from Arabia, in the reign of Henry VI.
 Curfew commenced by William I, was abolished by Henry I.

D.

Decimals were introduced into England in the reign of Elizabeth.
 Distilleries were first common in Europe in the reign of John.
 Doomsday book was compiled, by order of William I.
 "Defender of the Faith," is a title first given to Henry VIII.
 Destruction of the Spanish Armada, took place in the year 1588.

E.

Electricity was discovered about the year 1467.
England was divided into counties by Alfred the Great.
Earthenware was introduced into England in the reign of Edw. II.
Eton college was founded in the reign of Henry VI.
Eighty-nine churches of London were burned in the year 1666.
Engraving on wood was first practised in the reign of Henry VI.

F.

Flax was first planted in England in the time of Mary I.
First king's will upon record is that of Richard II.
First king's speech on opening parliament was by Henry I.
First British Parliament met in the reign of Ann.
Fire engines were invented in the reign of Charles II.
Feudal system was established in the reign of William I.

G.

Gold was first coined in the reign of Edward III.
Glass was first made in England in the reign of Mary I.
Geography and globes were introduced in the reign of Edward I.
Gunpowder and great guns were invented under Edward III.
Grapes and cherries were introduced in the reign of Edward VI.
Gazetteer were first published in the reign of Charles II.
Gibraltar was taken by Sir George Rooke, in the reign of Ann.

H.

Hats were first made in England in the reign of Henry VIII.
Hemp was first cultivated in England in the reign of Mary I.
Half-crown and crowns were first coined by Edward VI.
Hanover was added to the English crown by George I.
Horseguards were instituted in the reign of Mary I.
Houses in London were first slated or tiled under Henry III.

I.

Inoculation was introduced in the reign of George I.
Interest of money was over 40 per cent in the reign of Edward II.
Inquisitions were established in England by Henry III.
Isle of Man was added to the British crown by George III.
Independence of America was acknowledged in the year 1783.
Italian method of book-keeping was introduced under Elizabeth.

J.

Juries were first established by Alfred the Great.
Jamaica was taken by the English in Cromwell's time.
Justices of peace were introduced in the reign of William I.
Jews in England were cruelly massacred under Richard I.
Jersey, Sark, and Alderney were added to England by William I.

K.

Knitting stocking was invented in the reign of Edward VI.
Knives were first made in England in Elizabeth's reign.
King's college, Cambridge, was founded by Henry VI.
King's evil was first touched for, by Edward the Confessor.

L.

Linen was first made in England in the reign of Henry VII.
Lord-lieutenants of counties were first appointed under Edw. VI.
Ladrone Islands were discovered in the reign of Henry VIII.
Leaden water-pipes were introduced in the reign of Henry III.
Land tax was first established in the reign of William III.
London bridge of stone was commenced by Henry II.

M.

Magna Charta was signed at Runnymede in John's reign.
Magic lanterns were invented by Roger Bacon.
Mariners' compasses were invented in the reign of Henry III.
Majesty is a title, which was first given to Henry VIII.
Mayors of London first took this title in the reign of John.
Mulberry trees were first planted in England under James I.
Mail coaches were introduced in the reign of George III.
Murder was made punishable by death by Alfred.
Muskets were first used at the siege of Arras in 1414.

N.

Needles were first made in England in the reign of Henry VIII.
Notes of music were invented in the time of the Conqueror.
New-Zealand was discovered by Tasman in the year 1614.
National schools were established in England in Elizabeth's reign.
Newspapers were first published in England in Elizabeth's reign.
National Debt originated in the reign of William III.
New Holland was first discovered in the reign of George III.

O:

Order of the Bath was instituted in the reign of Henry VI.
Order of the Garter was instituted in the reign of Edward III.
Old Parr lived in the reigns of ten sovereigns, died aged 152.
Ordeals were much used in the reign of Edred.

P.

Printing was introduced into England by Caxton in 1471.
Peter's pence were abolished in the reign of Henry VIII.
Post-horses were first used in England under Richard III.
Passage to East Indies was discovered in the reign of Henry VII.
Paper was first made from linen rags in the reign of Elizabeth.
Police were first established in London by order of George IV.
Potatoes were brought from America in the reign of Elizabeth.

Q.

Quebec was taken by General Wolfe in the year 1759.
Queen Charlotte's Island was discovered by Capt. Wallis in 1767.
Quito was swallowed up by an earthquake in 1755.
Quill pens for writing first made about the year 635.

R.

Regular parliaments were first called by Henry III.
Royal Navy was established in the reign of Henry VII.
Royal Exchange was built in the reign of Elizabeth.
Royal Society was established in the reign of Charles II.
Riot Act was passed in the reign of George I.
Regular militias were first established by Alfred.

S.

Stops were introduced in reading and writing in Elizabeth's time.
Spectacles were introduced in the reign of Edward I.
Shillings were first coined in England by Henry VII.
Surnames were introduced into England under Henry I.
Soap was first made in England in the reign of Henry VIII.
Sunday schools were established in the reign of George III.
Speaking trumpets were invented in the time of Cromwell.
Standard of weights and measures was fixed under Henry I.
Slave trade was abolished in the reign of George III.
Steam carriages were invented in the reign of George IV.

T.

Tapestry was first made in England in the reign of Henry III.
Turnpikes were introduced into England under Edward I.
Title of Esquire was first given to people of fortune by Edward III.
Telescopes were invented by a Hollander in Elizabeth's reign.
Thermometers were invented in the reign of Charles I.
Tobacco was introduced from Tobago in Elizabeth's reign.
Tallow candles were first made in common under Edward I.
Telegraphs were first used in England under George III.
Thames Tunnel was completed in the reign of Victoria.

U.

University of Dublin was founded in the reign of Edward II.
Union of the roses took place in the reign of Henry VII.
Use of starch was introduced by a Flemish woman, 1554.
Union of England and Scotland took place in the year 1707.
Union of Great Britain and Ireland took place in 1801.
Uniform penny post established in the reign of Victoria.

V.

Violins and watches were invented about the year 1477.
Virginia was first discovered by Sir W. Raleigh in 1584.
Voyage round the world first performed by Magellan.
Victory of Marlborough at Ramillies took place in 1706.
Vulgate edition of the Bible was discovered in 218.

W.

Windmills were invented in the reign of Edward I.
Weaving of cloth was introduced in the reign of Edward III.
Westminster Hall was built in the reign of William II.
Wolves of England were destroyed in the reign of Edgar.
Wine was sold only as a cordial in apothecaries' shops in 1280.
Wickliffe's translation of the Bible took place under Richard II.

Y.

Yard-measure was taken from the arm of Henry I.
Yew trees were planted in churchyards under Edward IV.

Z.

Zanguebar was discovered by the Portuguese in 1498.
Zante Island has been called "the garden of the Levant."

MORAL SENTENCES AND MAXIMS.

[NOTE.—The following lines, and the preceding ones, may be used as head-lines in copy-books.]

A merry heart is a continual feast.
 Better be alone than in bad company.
 Covet not what belongs to another.
 Delay not till to-morrow, what can be done to-day.
 Endeavour to live peaceably with all men.
 False witnesses shall not be unpunished.
 Go not into the company of evil men.
 Hear not evil of a friend, nor speak any of an enemy
 If sinners entice thee, consent thou not.
 Judge not by the outward appearance.
 Keep thy tongue from speaking evil.
 Love not sleep, lest thou come to poverty.
 Morning joys frequently prove griefs at night.
 Never tell a lie, even in a jest.
 Our best friends tell us our faults, and how to mend them.
 Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them.
 Quantity without quality is nothing worth.
 Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth.
 Spend the day well, and you will rejoice at night.
 To err is human ; to forgive is divine.
 Useful facts should be engraven on the memory.
 Visit not your neighbour at untimely hours.
 Where there is a will, there is also a way.
 Youth is the time to learn, and age to practise.
 Zeal in a good cause is commendable.

 ADVICE TO YOUTH, TO GUIDE THE
 TONGUE.

Shun shameful lies, and wanton tales of fools :
 Guard against slanders ; keep to virtue's rules.
 Aim to improve your friend by ev'ry story.
 Enrich your minds, and then your tongue's your glory.

ON LETTER-WRITING.

“ When distant far from those we love,
 Is there a charm the heart can fetter ?
 When years roll on, and still we rove,
 Is there a cure ? O ! yes ; a letter.”

A letter is supposed to be a part of a conversation between persons at a distance ; as it conveys to another that which we should say, or could wish to say, if we were present then.

The style should, therefore, be that of conversation — the language easy and natural. Avoid all uncommon words and useless repetitions, and strive not to express yourself in a lofty strain.

The first thing to be done, is to consider to whom you are writing, upon what occasion, and what is necessary, and most proper to be said ; and having thus “ formed the letter in your mind,” express it as correctly with respect to spelling and good language as you are able, without much studying ; for that which is written with pain, is seldom read with pleasure. Let the writing be neat and make the proper stops. To your Superiors, or a learned person, you may raise your style and write with a becoming confidence, not assuming nor servile ; to your equals, with an engaging freedom ; to your inferiors, with an affability that may prevent their feeling their inferiority : to all with respect : in a word, express your thoughts in writing as you would in speaking. Take care to omit nothing of consequence ; and that the sense of all is so plain, that the person to whom you write cannot mistake your meaning.

In treating on different topics, you should consider them one at the time ; and finish one subject before you begin another. After a letter is written, it should be read carefully, to see that no word or stop has been omitted. It is also of great consequence to be careful in folding, sealing, and directing letters, as attention to these particulars, shows the writer to be a person of education.

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